BUDLEIGH SALTERTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Annual Report

FOR 1905,

OF THE

VITAL STATISTICS,

SANITARY WORK, &c.,

By CLARENCE BEESLEY,

D.P.H. Camb., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON :
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REDVERS,

EXMOUTH,

February 12th, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my duties as Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the past year, 1905. This Report like its predecessors treats of the sanitary condition of the District, the water supply, sewerage, number and nature of reported cases of Infectious Disease, and in fact as far as possible of all influences which have an effect on the Public Health, and which have been observed in your District. The various sections have been arranged in a similar manner to those in former reports, thereby facilitating reference by yourselves, and also by the Local Government Board and the Devon County Council, the latter bodies deriving their knowledge of the various "rates" and the general condition of Districts during the year, from the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health.

At the end of the Report the usual (four) tables of statistical information will be found, and in addition a fifth table is issued by the Local Government Board this year. Further, a table has been drawn up by the Secretary of State for the guidance and convenience of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. Every precaution has been taken to render these important Tables accurate.

Table 1. Shows the vital statistics for the whole District during 1905, compared with the previous ten years, with averages of the same.

Table 2.	Is disregarded as being inapplicable to your District.
Table 3.	Deals with the number and nature of the notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year, classified according to age.
Table 4.	Indicates the causes of, and ages at, death during the year.
Table 5.	Shows the causes of death in weeks and months in children under one year of age (Infantile Mortality).

I. GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

The population of Budleigh Salterton at the last decennial Census of 1901 was 1883, and the estimated population up to the middle of June, 1905, 1987.

The total number of deaths registered during the year amounted to 35, of which 18 were males and 17 females, producing a death rate from all causes of 17·6. The death rate last year was 16·4 and the average for the last ten years 17·37. Table 1 shows the quarterly returns.

	Jan., Feb., Mar.	April, May, June.	July, August, September.	Oct., Nov., Dec.
Males	5	6	2	5
Females... ...	9	3	2	3
Total per quarter	14	9	4	8

As usual a large proportion of the deaths were amongst aged persons, thus—

65 and under 70	4
70 „ „ 80	6
80 „ „ 90	6
Total	16

And the average of these 16 persons was 76·5 years.

TABLE SHOWING AGES AT WHICH DEATH OCCURRED.

Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 50.	50 to 65.	65 & upw'ds.
2	1	Nil.	2	8	6	16

THE ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE. This term is used to express the number of deaths per 1,000 deaths in a community, dying from the 7 principal Zymotic diseases, which include Smallpox, Measles, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (Typhus and Typhoid) and Diarrhœa. One death, from Whooping Cough in a child aged 15 months, was registered, producing a Zymotic death rate of ·56. This is a very low rate, and fairly indicates the immunity of the District from diseases which are usually looked upon as due to defective sanitation, the exceptions being Measles and Whooping Cough, which are not generally attributed to sanitary defects, although their severity may be aggravated by unhealthy environment.

INFANT MORTALITY. This term signifies the number of children dying under one year of age, and for the sake of uniformity, estimated at per 1,000 births. Two deaths, under this heading, occurred aged 2 hours and 2 months respectively, giving an infant mortality rate of 56·7, which is equivalent to saying that out of every 1,000 children born alive, 56·7 would die before reaching the age of twelve months, under the conditions which prevail in your District. This is a very low rate, the average for the last ten years being 91·62.

Infant Mortality is largely determined by the prevalence of epidemics of Diarrhœa, Whooping Cough, &c., and to these causes must be added parental ignorance in feeding and general mismanagement, and sometimes, it is to be feared, wilful neglect. It is satisfactory to know, that, even with the above low rate, one death was unavoidable, being due to premature birth, and the parental causes mentioned above were entirely absent.

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS AND RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

Population June, 1905.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Zymotic Death Rate	Infant Mortality.	Phthisis.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Cancer.	Nervous System (Brain).	Diabetes.
1987	18·6	17·6	·56	56·7	2·0	3·5	2·0	...	2·0	...

The above table indicates an increase of deaths from Heart Disease, the Phthisis rate is slightly increased, whilst the diseases of the lungs (Bronchitis and Pneumonia, &c.) remain the same as last year. It is gratifying to note that no deaths from Cancer occurred during the year. The average age at death from Heart Disease was 61·4 years, and from Phthisis 41 years. I am glad to be able to report that no deaths from any of the Notifiable Diseases were registered last year—these diseases being Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlatina, Typhus Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever and Chicken Pox. The advantages of compulsory notification to the public and Medical Officer of Health were briefly alluded to in last year's report, and need not be repeated here.

Births. During 1905, 37 births were registered, 17 males and 20 females, the birth rate per 1,000 population being 18·6 Last year it was 17·0, whilst the average for the last ten years was 15·3. The " natural increase " of the population or proportion of births to deaths, viz., 37·35 is very low. Of course, a birth rate of 18·6 is much below that for the whole country, though it is the largest which has been recorded in this District since 1896, as will be seen by a reference to Table 1 at the end of this Report. It is generally known that the birth rate of this country, in common with that of some other nations, is slowly declining, and the causes of this decline are many and complex. In this district the causes of a low birth rate are fairly obvious, the " age distribution " of the population being one of the most potent,

II. AREA AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The total area of the District is 840 acres, and the density of persons per acre is 2·36. The number of inhabited houses is 475 (approximately), and the average number of persons per house is 4·18.

III. WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water to the District is derived from two sources, Sherbrook and Kersbrook, and as far as analysis goes, the character of the water is above suspicion. But it must be borne in mind that this satisfactory state of things can only hold good for the sample taken for examination. The fact that only about one-third of the total supply is filtered before delivery is not reassuring, especially when it is remembered that the source of part of the water is certainly liable to pollution as mentioned in last year's (1904) Report. A scheme is afloat to remedy this deficiency, it being proposed to supply the Sherbrook reservoir with water from Kersbrook, and to put the filter beds in thorough working order so that all water supplied to the town would be efficiently filtered. This scheme is estimated to cost about £1,100. It is certainly needed, and it would be a great improvement on the existing state of affairs.

During the year a scheme was submitted by a private firm for supplying 50,000 gallons of water a day at 8d. per 1,000 gallons, equivalent to a cost of about £600 per annum. The source of supply was the Colaton Raleigh district. This project was discussed by the Council and rejected. It is satisfactory to note that the saving effected on the year's working of the Oil Engine in driving the pumps at Kersbrook was practically 50 per cent. on that of previous years, when a Steam Engine was hired for the purpose. A strict supervision over all taps, &c. has been exercised during the year, and negligent or accidental leakages remedied as promptly as possible.

ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIED TO THE DISTRICT IN GRAINS PER GALLON.

	SHERBROOK.		KERSBROOK.
Total solids ..	11·5	..	24·0
Chlorides (as Chlorine)	3·0	..	2·4
Total Hardness ..	3·8	..	15·9
Permanent Hardness	2·3	..	2·4
Nitrites ..	·0	..	·0
Nitrates ..	·31	..	·31
Saline Ammonia ..	·0004	..	·0
Albuminoid Ammonia	·0026	..	·0008
Poisonous Metals	absent	..	absent

IV. CONDITION OF HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT.

On the whole, the general condition of the houses in the District is satisfactory, and no cases of overcrowding have come, or been brought, under my notice. All new buildings have been erected in accordance with the Bye-laws in force, and any structural alterations which have been made to existing buildings have had to pass the same ordeal before permission has been given to proceed with the work. As a result air space is adequate, and drainage and water supply quite satisfactory. In several instances where closets were found without a proper supply of water for cleansing purposes, flushing tanks have been ordered to be fixed, as it is well known that systematic and thorough flushing with a pail and water brought from a distance is well nigh impossible in the majority of houses of the class under consideration. The drainage system of the National Schools is very defective, and I am told, has been condemned in the past. Certainly there have been numerous complaints of smells, &c., during the last year, and as this building is the meeting place of many children, and the young being especially susceptible to a vitiated atmosphere and impure surroundings, it is very necessary that something should be done at the earliest possible opportunity, to mitigate what is certainly a dangerous nuisance. Air which is polluted by sewage emanations is capable of setting up Diarrhœa and Gastro-intestinal disturbance, and to certain forms of Sore-Throat which closely simulate Diphtheria. It is also certain that other diseases amongst which may be mentioned Anæmia, Enteric Fever, Pneumonia, Erysipelas, &c., have a much heavier incidence, both in numbers and severity, upon persons exposed to these emanations. For these reasons, I think that the drains of this School should be thoroughly tested, and if found defective, put into proper order forthwith.

V. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Six cases were notified under the Infectious Disease Notification Act during the year, viz., four of Erysipelas and two of Scarlet Fever.

Erysipelas. Three of the cases occurred in females and one in a male, and the average age of these individuals was 63 years. All four recovered.

Scarlatina. Two cases, both females were notified, one aged 4 and the other 12 years. The last case of this disease in the District occurred on January 30th, 1903, so we have fortunately been free from this scourge for a considerable period. The aforesaid cases were of a mild type, and removal to Sanatorium was declined by the parents of both. The origin of the disease in our midst, is obscure, and I have been unable to trace any cause. Milk has been conclusively proved to act as a vehicle of infection, the cow itself being the source, quite independently of infection of the milk by the virus from a human case. But careful enquiry failed to reveal any connection between the cases and any milk supply. It may be mentioned that Scarlet Fever was present in the neighbouring town of Exmouth when these cases were notified. I understand that both cases are progressing satisfactorily, though the presence of many susceptible children in the District makes me anxious as to the probable magnitude of the outbreak.

VI. SEWERAGE AND SCAVENGING.

The removal of house refuse and general scavenging have been effectively carried out by your employés during the past year, and no complaints of perfunctoriness on the part of those concerned in the work have come to my notice.

The question of the efficient disposal of the Sewage of the District is still under your consideration, and at a time like the present, when prospective residents enquire primarily as to the "drainage" of the health resort they contemplate living in, it must be admitted that the question is a very serious one for a place like Budleigh Salterton and one moreover upon which the future prosperity of the town must depend. You will remember that the first scheme simply provided for an extension of the existing outfall at an estimated cost of £500. It was thought that this extension would prevent the reflux of sewage on to the beach—the chief ground for complaint. But an enquiry by the Local Government Board failed to convince them that such an alteration would have the desired effect, and the loan was refused. A firm of expert engineers was then consulted and an entirely different scheme was proposed, this being, briefly, the laying of a sewer along the sea-front across the River Otter allowing the sewage to discharge well into the sea east of this river, the discharge taking place automatically at certain states of the tide. Float observations were made to show the effect of the winds and sea currents on the probable course of sewage. In March last, a public enquiry was instituted by the Local Government Board, and the Inspector after hearing the pros and cons advised that further float observations should be made by an expert, at all states of the tides, &c., and plotted on a large scale map. To carry out these observations Mr. Donald Cameron was requisitioned, and the results he obtained were placed before you and the Local Government Board, and as a consequence, the Board sanctioned the borrowing of £5,000 on the understanding that the outfall was carried out a sufficient distance to render it free from obstruction by the shifting shingle. The Board also suggested that tenders should be obtained for the execution of the work. This scheme has not the unanimous approval of the Council, chiefly I believe, on the score of expense, but it appears to be the only permanent solution of a difficulty which will increase as the town grows, and which, in view of the many complaints received, cannot be ignored.

If a health resort is to enjoy its share of public support (and it will not be denied that Budleigh Salterton looks for some of its prosperity to visitors), then it must be above suspicion in the matter of its sewage disposal, nor must residents and visitors be able to say with truth, that bathing in comfort is impossible, owing to the nuisance and danger of floating filth.

I may mention that under the above scheme the Stoneborough and Granary districts would have an efficient system of drainage —at present they have none.

During March my attention was called to an outbreak of Diarrhœa and sickness, affecting several persons in different houses. It was ascertained that all the sufferers had their milk from a certain dairy, and the dairy was at once visited by the Sanitary Inspector and myself, with a view to the detection of any possible source of contamination of the milk, either during storage or in transit. Nothing was discovered, nor did a Veterinary Surgeon who examined the cows, find any traces of disease in them. Fortunately, a sample of the actual milk was available, and was sent up to London for an expert bacteriological examination. Micrococci and staphylococci were found in it, quite capable of producing the symptoms complained of, but how they gained entrance to the milk was not satisfactorily determined, All the cases recovered, though the condition of some was certainly precarious at the time.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year, a new Bye-law was sanctioned by the Local Government Board for compelling the provision of an adequate water supply to water closets. This is an excellent measure and one which is required in the district. An application to purchase Fire Extinguishing Appliances at a cost of £105 was granted by the Local Government Board, and the services of an expert was called in to drill the men in the use of the same.

A copy of the Annotated Model Bye-laws and Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal was purchased for the use of the Council.

VIII. FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The scope of this Act is restricted in a small district like Budleigh Salterton, but during the year, your Inspector and I have made frequent visits, and only in one case was any sanitary defect found, which was promptly remedied. No cases of overcrowding, want of ventilation, or defective sanitary appliances have come under my notice, and as far as your District is concerned, the various provisions of the Act are complied with.

I append the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, and you will see that much work has been done by systematic visitation, inspection of premises, and detection and remedying of nuisances. In conclusion I have to thank Mr. Percy Gill for his assistance in the compilation of this Report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CLARENCE BEESLEY, M.O.H.

Summary of Work done through the Sanitary Inspector in the Urban District of Budleigh Salterton, during 1905.

	Number.
Nuisances detected	31
„ abated	31
Slaughter Houses inspected	2
Bakehouses inspected	4
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops inspected ...	13
Houses connected with Mains	4
„ „ „ Sewers	4
Samples of Water for Analysis	2
New Lamps	1
New Buildings erected	4
Drains tested	10
Houses disinfected after illness	1
Samples of Milk taken for analysis ...	2
New Water Main	1
Sewer Outfall lengthened	36 feet

Signed, PERCY GILL, Surveyor, &c.

February 12th, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1905 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.				Number.	Rate.
1895	1779	35	19·6	1	28·6	38	21·3	..	..	..	38	21·3
1896	1770	38	21·4	8	210·5	39	22·0	..	..	..	39	22·0
1897	1770	30	16·9	8	266·5	32	18·0	..	..		32	18·0
1898	1770	26	14·1	1	38·5	34	19·2	..	..	..	34	19·2
1899	1880	20	11·1	2	100·0	34	18·8	..	..	..	34	18·8
1900	1883	18	10·0	2	111·1	26	14·4	..	..	..	26	14·4
1901	1885	23	12·2	1	43·4	34	18·0	.	..	..	34	18·0
1902	1897	25	13·1	0	0·0	21	11·0	1	..	..	21	11·0
1903	1910	34	17·8	3	88·2	28	14·6	3	..	..	28	14·6
1904	1947	34	17·0	1	29·4	32	16·4	2	..	..	32	16·4
Averages for years 1895-1904	1849	28	15·3	2·7	91·62	31·8	17·37	·6	..	..	31·8	17·37
1905	1987	35	18·6	2	56·7	35	17·6	5	..	..	35	17·6

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upw'ds
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..		..	..	..	..
Membranous croup ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	4	..	..	..	..	3	1
Scarlet fever	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	6	..	1	1	..	3	1

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and membranous croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Croup	..	..		..		..	..	..
Fever: Typhus	..	..	..	..	..		..	.
Fever: Enteric	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Fever: Other continued	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Epidemic influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	.	..		..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	
Enteritis	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Other tubercular diseases	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cancer, malignant diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia	2	..	..		..	1	1	1
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Alcholism	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth	1	1	..	..	..	.	..	
Diseases and accidents of parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases	7	..	..	..	..	2	5	..
Accidents	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Suicides	1	..	.	..	..	1	..	..
Nervous diseases (cerebral)	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
All other causes	11	..	..	..	..	6	5	2
All causes	35	2	1	..	2	14	16	5

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis (*not Tuberculous*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastrointestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... ... (Including Factory Laundries.)	...	...	...
Workshops ... ... (Including Workshop Laundries.)	8	...	...
Workplaces	2	...	...
Homeworkers' Premises	...	...	...
Total	10	...	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	..	...
Other nuisances	1	1	...	...
Sanitary accommodation insufficient ...	...	...	...	...
unsuitable or defective ...	...	...	...	...
not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100). ...	...	...	...	...
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (s. 107)	...	...	...	...
Giving out work to be done in premises which are unwholesome (s. 108)	...	...	...	...
infected (s. 110)	...	...	...	...
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (s. 109)	...	...	...	...
Other Offences	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	...	...